

# HANNIBAL DAILY JOURNAL.

TERMS OF THE DAILY JOURNAL.  
In Advance, - - - - - \$5 for three months.  
G. CLEMENS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

## VIOLATION OF AN ORDINANCE BY STEAMBOATS.

We understand a committee waited on our City Attorney last Monday, to enquire into the nature of the Marshal's duties in enforcing the City Sunday Liquor Law on steamboats landing or laying at our wharf. The opinion reported was that the city jurisdiction did not cover the case. Strange! the City Charter extends the jurisdiction to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river. We must beg leave to doubt that our Attorney gave such an opinion.

The corporate authority is only circumscribed by the City Charter, and as no ordinance in any place limits the jurisdiction short of that conferred by the Charter, the duties of the officers are limited by no boundaries except those laid down in the City Charter.

It is an injustice that boats may lay here for hours, unobjectioned to, unmolested, dealing out liquor every Sunday, when our own citizens are prohibited, under heavy penalties, from doing the same thing. The object of that ordinance was to stop liquor selling in Hannibal on Sunday, and not to take away the privilege from citizens to confer a monopoly on boats, without at all lessening the evil struck at.

In St. Louis the bars of the boats are closed on Sunday.

If the principle we are combating be established, it will not be long before "wharf-boats" will be stationed at our landing, for the purpose of availing themselves of the water privilege of selling liquor. This must be the result, for it is plain that if a boat may deal out liquor one hour at our wharf without violating the ordinance, she may do so the whole day, or for any number of days.

## RAILROAD MEETING.

It is desired by the friends of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, I. & A. Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, that a meeting be held on Wednesday next, the 20th instant. Several gentlemen will address the meeting, and it is hoped there will be a general attendance. Due notice will be given of the arrangements to be made. [Hannibal Courier.

We are glad to see this movement. Extraordinary efforts have been made in other quarters, particularly in St. Louis, to show the impracticability of extending the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road to the Pacific. The Intelligencer is opposed even to the survey of any route except that through Fremont's gold mines, or through New Mexico. It is time that the friends of the "Atlantic and Pacific Railroad" were arousing themselves, and the best time to commence will be the day when the first section of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad will be let for construction.

The indefatigable corps of Engineers who have been so long in the field, have now completed the final location of the Rail Road, as far as Palmyra. They spent much care and attention upon the crossing of South river, at which place there will be some of the heaviest work upon the line. Those in the office are employed in completing the maps of vacant and entered lands, which are compiled for returns from the various land-offices, and require to be made up with great accuracy. We may expect to see the carts and shovels in full operation by the 1st of May.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES D. BOURNE, as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE HANNIBAL COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, at the next August election.

New York, April 11.

The boiler of the dredging machine at the Navy Yard exploded this morning, killing the engineer and fireman; several others were blown into the water and badly injured.

## SEA ACCIDENT.

Passengers up on the Kate Kearney yesterday evening, report that just before their boat left St. Louis, a cannon on the Jeannie Deans was burst, by which the mate of that boat and one deck hand were killed, and two others wounded.

A correspondent of the Hannibal Courier advocates the building of a plank road to Spencersburg, in Pike county. He uses some strong arguments in favor of the proposition. After speaking at some length of the advantages of plank roads, he says:

The majority—yes, nine-tenths of the people here are friends of progression and plank roads, and are willing to aid all improvements so far as their means will extend. They want a good road to serve as an easy and cheap connection between this place and some point on the Mississippi. We are situated in the midst of a rich and fertile country, just twelve miles in a direct line south of New London. There are but two points on the river to which we can conveniently extend a road: these are Hannibal and Louisiana. The distance from here to each of these places is nearly equal, with the difference in favor of the latter. But the citizens of this section would prefer a connection with Hannibal; because Louisiana will not, in all probability, ever become a city of much importance, and also because we would have only twelve miles of road to construct (to New London) to place us in immediate connection with your city.

GUM ARABIC STARCH.—Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic, and pound it to powder. Next put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water (according to the degree of strength you desire,) and then, having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning, pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner, will give to lawns (either white or printed,) a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good (much diluted) for thin white muslin and bobbinet. [Scientific American.

BALTIMORE, April 11.

There is much excitement on the public school question before the Legislature, dictated by the Catholics, to divide the school fund. An indignation meeting is called for to-night.

## Bursting of a Cannon.

The steamer Jeannie Deans arrived at this port yesterday about half past 12 o'clock. Just as she arrived in front of the Levee, and while in the act of rounding to, a cannon which she had on board was fired off, by way of salute, killing two men, the second mate by the name of E. Seymour, a young man about twenty five or thirty years of age, and a fireman by the name of James Carrigan, aged about forty. A deck hand by the name of Philip Kricker, had his arm broken, and was otherwise severely hurt. A report was in circulation that one or two had been knocked overboard, but upon examination this was found to be untrue.

The cannon was upon the fore-castle of the boat, and was brought out by the order of Seymour, the second mate, who was killed. It seems that it had been loaded some two weeks since, for the purpose of firing a salute as the boat was leaving port, but Captain Brown forbade it. It remained loaded ever since, and was discharged without his knowledge on this occasion. The two men killed were mangled in a most horrible manner, pieces of the gun having struck them in the head and killing them almost instantly. A fragment of the gun weighing several pounds, passed through the boiler deck into the social hall tearing away a post in its course, and passing through the skylight of the gentlemen's cabin, about half way, and dropped upon the hurricane deck.

Seymour has a wife and child living in the city. A Coroner's inquest was held a short time afterward, and a verdict of the jury rendered in accordance with the above facts. The cannon had been borrowed from the Cornelia, without Capt. Brown's knowledge, and his orders were positive against having it discharged. [Republican.

The steamboat P. H. White, with a good deal of whisky on board, generously intended for the Indian country exclusively, was boarded last week while lying in the Verdigris, by a detachment of troops stationed at Fort Gibson, the whisky spilt or taken, and the officers arrested to stand a trial for violating the Intercourse Law between the United States and the Indian Tribes. The Captain of the boat, with his respectable assistants, were first taken to Fort Gibson and put in the guard house, and then marched down on foot to Van Buren to await their trial. [Cherokee Advocate.

Correspondence of the Warsaw Review.

Mr. Editor: I saw it stated in the last Review that the Rev. Mr. Ross is expected to be in Warsaw, early in this month, and I also learn that he is expected in our neighboring village, Clinton, soon. And lest no person should take the responsibility of inviting him to our town, I will take the liberty of saying that the friends of the temperance reform, of whom, I am happy to say, there are a few left here yet, would take great pleasure in listening to the refreshing lectures of Bro. Ross, at any time it may suit his convenience to visit us.

If he is making a tour of the South-west, we hope in the language of scripture: "He will come over into Macedonia and help us," for really we stand in need of help. The Sons of Temperance have ceased to be, and the Order now serves us for a by-word. The open advocates for total abstinence are very few and their voices feeble and seldom heard. Whereas, the devotees of Bacchus are so numerous as to make the drinking of the poison so fashionable and the business of selling it so lucrative, that by the masses, it is not considered indecent or unchristianlike, for the members of God's Holy Temple, to immerse themselves in a fool dram shop, there to retail poison to their brethren, put the polluted "cup to their neighbor's lips" and take toll at these, the most frequented gates of Hell, from those who are striving to make their way down, and are willing to pay his Statian Majesty's servants for keeping liquor Palaces along the road, to make the descent of the traveler, if possible, as pleasant as it is certain. But I am digressing—my object in writing this article, is to call the attention of Bro. Ross to the fact, that a few of the advocates of Temperance and of the Maine Liquor Law, are still to be found in and around Calhoun, and that they would be much pleased to have the assistance of Bro. Ross, in putting to flight the armies of the aliens.

We give you this article, because we do not know where to address Bro. Ross, and hope some of the friends of the great Temperance enterprise will do us the favor of placing this article before the Rev. Mr. Ross.

CALHOUN, Mo., April 3d.

PAPERS BY THE ACES.—It is stated, on the authority of a well known statistician, that the New York daily papers consume twenty-eight acres of paper every day. In other words, if one day's papers were laid out to dry on the grass of Washington square, they would cover it more than twice over.

## Dangerous Counterfeit.

Messrs. PAXSON & Co. advise us of the appearance of a dangerous counterfeit in this city, since the issue of the April No. of their Detector. As the notes are getting into general circulation, the public should examine them closely. The counterfeit is thus described:

ONEIDA VALLEY BANK, N. Y.  
3's. Letter A, dated January 5, 1852. Vigor female with liberty pole and cap in her right hand, looking to the left at train of cars, &c.; steamboat on the left; Indian with bow on the left end, and female figure of Justice on the right. An excellent imitation of the genuine. Refuse all of this plate. [St. Louis Republican.

It was Gen. THOMAS A. MARSHALL, and not Hon. THOS. F. MARSHALL, who was recently killed near his residence in Kentucky by one of his tenants. The Tribune suggests that any one might guess that Hon. THOMAS F. could not have been killed by one of his own tenants for want of the raw material.

Washington, April 11.

We learn from undoubted authority that no change of Cabinet officers was submitted to the Senate to-day, all rumors to the contrary are groundless. The reported breach, if it had any foundation, has been healed. Buchanan's appointment is the only thing of importance; other papers sent in simply corrected the orthography of two or three petty appointments.

Mr. Buchanan was immediately informed, and it is said, accepts.

The Intelligencer this morning says the city is full of rumors of a new cast of cabinet about to take place, and from the authority assigned to the report, it certainly leaves a greater degree of probability than often belongs to street gossip.

The President has reconvened the Senate. Many Senators about leaving the city were aroused from their slumbers last night by the Sergeant-at-Arms announcing them to meet to-day at 12 o'clock. The reorganization of the cabinet is said to be the occasion. It is rumored

that Marcy has resigned; Cushing is to take his place; Dobbin the Attorney-Generalship, and Stockton the Navy.

## War Threat in Europe.

It seems that by the last arrival at New York, news has been received of the pacification of the Turkish question; and that consequently any apprehension of immediate trouble has been quieted. The grounds of the recent apprehensions were stated by us a day or two ago in some remarks we made about the "Holy Shrines." The following article from the London Times, which we find in the New York Herald of the 6th, received by us yesterday, explains these grounds very fully:—[St. Louis Intel.

In discussing this subject, on which several of the principal English journals appear to labor under extraordinary misconceptions both of fact and principle, it must be borne in mind that the prime aggressor of whom Turkey has reason to complain is France; and it may be demonstrated that, without the extraordinary concessions exacted by M. de Lavelette last autumn, the cause which has led to this formidable Russian embassy would not have existed. This cause is not the attack on Montenegro, as one journal supposes, or a modification of the treaty of Adrianople, as another conjectures. It is the necessity which the Emperor of Russia professes to feel for the maintenance of the rights of the Eastern Church, which everywhere involve his authority. We have not forgotten that in the latter part of last summer, when Louis Napoleon was making his selection of Imperial titles, that of "Protector of the Holy Shrines" was credibly assigned to him. It was obvious that neither Turkey nor Russia would ever acknowledge such a pretension; but M. de Lavelette was instructed and authorized to use every means known to diplomacy to strengthen the influence of France in the Holy Land, especially by extending the rights and jurisdiction of the Latin convents.

A firman was granted, revoked, and granted again to these Franks, and the persecution which the Divan had to endure on this subject was one of the chief causes that led to the fall of Redschid and the dissolution of the administration of Ali Pacha. Russia declared that she could not submit to changes thus introduced into the existing state of things, which were so humiliating to the Greeks and favorable to the Roman Catholics. A negotiation was proposed at St. Petersburg, but the instructions of M. de Castelnau, the French Minister, were not of a nature to facilitate a settlement. The French government seemed to have made itself, on this question the very tool of the ultra Catholic party, doubtless for political objects of its own; and at the point the question has now reached, she must either surrender the preferential rights she has extorted from the Porte, or defend them by other means. Such is strictly the history of this complicated affair, and it is certain that Russia has taken no active part in it until she found it politic to defend her supremacy in the Greek Church from the direct attacks of the French Ambassador.

But what have we to do in such an affair?—Will any one contend that this country is to pay the penalty of M. de Lavelette's folly? That we are to interpose, for the purpose of strengthening the influence of France in the East, as the protectress of the Latin Churches? Or that we have the defence of the Roman Catholic clergy so much at heart that we are to uphold their claims of precedence over Greek Popes? Such notions will not support a moment's investigation; and, accordingly, the motives and origin of this dispute have been dressed up in every way but the true one, to engage English sympathies on behalf of French interests in the Levant. The French are, no doubt, in an awkward position there, but it is the result of their own policy, and the first blows struck in the last few months at the independence of the Porte came from Paris, and were destined to gratify the vanity of Louis Napoleon. It is therefore, a mockery to suppose that this country can be made the cat's paw of the French Government by lending itself to the support of demands which never ought to have been made, and which might be employed, at no distant period, to warrant a French occupation of Egypt.

It is true that this unhappy and scandalous transaction, disclosing as it does, the impotence of Turkey and the divisions of Christendom around the very sepulchre of Christ, may also serve as the pretext and the occasion to execute other and more deeply laid schemes of policy. That was a consequence which the French government ought to have foreseen when it thrust the Sultan into so embarrassing a position. But we must deal with those dangers as they arise, and though we hold that it is at present our duty and our interest to stand aloof, we shall never cease to contend that the true policy of this country is to restore the concert of all the great powers in the affairs of the East, and by our example of moderation to preserve peace, and to check that cupidity which may threaten at any moment to tear the Turkish empire with violence asunder.

The Siamese Twins are about to become an exhibition again. They will appear first in Boston.